

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXIII.
No. 4,311.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

Established
A. D. 1758

The Newport Mercury
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

Terms—Two Dollars per annum.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, except where an account is open, must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

JOB PRINTING.
such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Circulars, Cards, Notifications, &c. &c., promptly executed at the usual prices.

STATIONERY, &c.

SEAL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate Pencils; Ink Stands; Wafers; Pen Holders; Blue Ink; Taylor's Black Ink, superior to any other; Ink Powder; Writing and Letter Paper, of the best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads; Back Sand; Wallets; Account Books of various sizes; Commercial Blanks; Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No. 133 Thames street, by
J. H. BARBER.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an old, well tried, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, and continue to use and recommend it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal with confidence to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are a few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the genuine. Call for it by its whole name, "The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and avoid "Carter's Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the true article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Read, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

For sale in Newport, by
R. J. TAYLOR.
Nov. 9, 1844.—6m.

Court of Probate, Middletown, Nov 18th
Application was made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of
FELIX PECKHAM,
late of Middletown, deceased.
It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town House in Middletown, the 3d Monday in December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order 3 several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

A true Copy—witness,
JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

TO LET
and possession given immediately.

THE chambers of the House in Mill street, now occupied by the subscriber. For terms enquire of
DAVID M. COGGESHALL.
Newport, Nov. 23, 1844.

North River Hay.

IN Store 300 Bundles of prime quality. Enquire of
J. S. MUNRO,
R. I. U. Bank Building,
Newport, Nov. 16, 1844.—3m.

NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, Newport, November 27, 1844.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, Dec. 18th, at 12 M., for furnishing the hereinafter mentioned supplies, from the 1st day of January, 1845, to 31st December, 1845. The supplies are to be furnished, at such time as may be required, for the use of the Revenue Cutters and Boats which may be employed in this District, at the prices set opposite the articles below enumerated: All articles furnished to be of the best quality, and to undergo the inspection of the officers making the requisition.

Patent Tarred Hemp Cordage, lb.	Sail Needles, doz.
Patent Manila Cordage, lb.	Marline Needles, doz.
Patent Bolt rope, hemp, Red Lead, lb.	White Lead, ground in oil, lb.
Chain Cables, lb.	Black Paint, gal.
Anchor & Kedges, lb.	Green Paint, lb.
Hawsers, Manila, lb.	Vermillion, lb.
Hemp, lb.	Bright Varnish, gal.
Houeline, lb.	Black Varnish, gal.
Hambroline, lb.	Spirits Turpentine, gal.
Whipping twine, lb.	Paint Oil, gal.
Sine twine, lb.	Copal Varnish, gal.
Sheet Copper, lb.	Purty, lb.
Copper nails, lb.	Paint brushes, assorted doz.
Hooks & Thimbles, lb.	Tar brushes, each
Open Thimbles, lb.	Varnish brushes, each
Handspikes, each	Painters Tools, assorted doz.
Serving Mallets, each	Litharge, lb.
Boat Hooks, each	Brass Compasses, each
Marline Spikes, each	Pendant Halyards, lb.
Tallow, lb.	14 & 28 Second Glass, each
Pump leather, side	Bunting, all colors, piece
Log Lines, lb.	Quills, 100
Black Lead, lb.	Hand Lines, each
Parceling, yd.	Deep Sea Lines, 120 fathoms each
Deck Buckets, each	Deep Sea Leads, lb.
Cedar Buckets, each	Clamp brushes, doz.
Scrubbing brushes, doz.	Hand Leads, lb.
Hickory brooms, doz.	Py Glasses, each
Corn brooms, doz.	Match Ropes & Staves, lb.
Signal lanterns, each	Flints, per 100
Scrapers, iron handle, each	Powder Funnels, each
Patent Deck Lights, each	Ladles & Worms, each
Oakum, lb.	Rammers & Sponges, each
Spikes, lb.	Shed handspikes, each
120, 200, 240 & 300, Cotton Canvas, bolt	Olive Oil, gal.

Cut nails, 3d to 20d, lb.
Sheathing paper, ream No. 2, "
Pump tacks, copper, lb. No. 3, "
Screws, doz. No. 6, "
Hammers, each No. 10, "
Pump hammers, each Paper, letter, ream
Adzes, each Paper, foolscap, ream
Tarr bit, 4 feet
Pitch, 4 feet
Turpentine, 4 feet
Hand saw files, each
Wood rasp, lb.
Jointer planes, each
Fore planes, each
Jack planes, each
Smoothing planes, each
Single padlocks, brass
Chalk, lb.
Chalk lines, each
Chisels, each
Gauges, each
Steelplate Hand saws, each
Compass Saws, each
Screw Drivers, each
Rules, each
Spoke Shares, each
Iron Squares, each
Beef Kids, copper
hooped, each
Sperm Oil, winter, gal.
Sperm Oil summer, gal.
Candles, sperm, lb.
Soap, brown, lb.
Cold Chisels, each
Chain Punches, each
Shin Yarn, lb.
Bolt Rope, lb.
Ravens Duck, heavy, lb.
Ravens Duck, light, lb.
Open Thimbles, lb.
Welded Thimbles, lb.

WILLIAM ENNIS, Collector.
Nov. 30—3w.

Flour, Buckwheat, Butter, &c., &c.

THE subscriber has recently returned from New York with an additional supply, added to his former Western purchase, viz:—

Family Flour,
Buck W. Flour,
Goshen & Western Butter,
Cheese by the box & cask,
Cheap Lard in small kegs,
Spits & Pippin Apples, per bbl.
Shelbark Nuts, per bbl or bushel,
Damson Plumbs, by bushel, &c.,
Fresh Raisins by the box,
Fresh Figs in small drums,
Brown Sugar,
White Beans by the Bushel, &c.

For sale at No. 9, Deven's Wharf, by
HENRY POTTER.
Newport, Nov. 30.

TO LET
and possession given immediately.

THE large and commodious room, directly over the Mercury Office. For terms apply to
J. M. HAMMETT.
133 1-2 Thames street.
Newport, Nov. 2.

NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, Newport, November 27, 1844.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1844, at 12 M., for the supply of Rations to the Petty Officers and Seamen of the United States Revenue Cutter Jackson, from the 1st day of January, 1845, to the 31st day of December, 1845. The ration for the Revenue Service is the same as that allowed in the Naval Service, omitting the liquor, and consists of articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:—

Days of the Week.	Quantity.	Days of the Week.	Quantity.
Sunday	1 lb. Suet.	Sunday	1 lb. Suet.
Monday	1 lb. Beef.	Monday	1 lb. Beef.
Tuesday	1 lb. Pork.	Tuesday	1 lb. Pork.
Wednesday	1 lb. Flour.	Wednesday	1 lb. Flour.
Thursday	1 lb. Bread.	Thursday	1 lb. Bread.
Friday	1 lb. Butter.	Friday	1 lb. Butter.
Saturday	1 lb. Sugar.	Saturday	1 lb. Sugar.
Four ounces per week.	Tea	Four ounces per week.	Tea
	Poss		Poss
	Rice		Rice
	Molasses		Molasses
	Vinegar		Vinegar

The rations must be of good and wholesome quality, be approved by the Collector, and the different articles comprising the rations to be delivered on board the Vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector, (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables, as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval Service.

WILLIAM ENNIS, Collector.
Nov. 30—3w.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE owned and formerly occupied by Mrs. Com. Perry, with a large garden, containing a variety of Fruit Trees. The House is in good order, and has every convenience for a large family. Possession given as soon as desired. Also, a three story store on Champlin's Wharf. Apply to
B. A. MASON.
Nov. 2.

Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames Street, has in readiness his **SMOKE HOUSE**, for the purpose of smoking HAMS. He will also take Hams to cure, in the best manner. Those who favor him with their custom will please send them as above, and they will be satisfactorily attended to. If any one desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and return them, he will do so at a small additional expense.
Newport, Nov 9, 1844.—3m.

TO LET.

THE upper part of the House in Thames street, next north of the subscribers residence. For terms apply to
S. T. NORTHAM.

Also, a large School Room, in a very pleasant situation, near the residence of Dr. Cotton.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR NEW YORK.

Fare—Cabin, \$2.00.
Forward Cabin, 1.50.
Deck, 1.00

THE SLENDID STEAM BOAT
NEPTUNE,

CAPTAIN ROLLINS,

Will leave Newport for New York **TUESDAY EVENING**, about 8 o'clock. Regular days for leaving Newport for New York Tuesdays and Fridays.

The NEPTUNE will leave Newport for Providence every Tuesday and Friday morning, on her arrival from N. York at about 5 o'clock. Fare 50 cts.

Freight taken at very reasonable rates. For further information, apply to
CHAS. N. TILLEY,
No. 142, Thames street.
Newport, Oct. 19, 1844.—1f.

Select Tales

THE DOVE.

BY MRS. E. H. W. MAY.

"How beautiful," said Eveline, "not a speck on the glossy coat—oh! what a pet we shall make of him!" and she gazed up in admiration at the dove which her cousin held carefully before her.

"It is indeed a treasure," said Alice, again caressing it "how thoughtful in Roland. Let me see, I will call it Roland, after the donor; and so think of him and the time when he will return."

Alice and Eveline were cousins; but Alice was a rich heiress, while Eveline, dependent on the bounty of her mutual uncle, Sir James Morton, the guardian of the orphan heiress. Brought up from childhood together, the two cousins had scarcely one thought which was not in common, each sharing the other's little confidence, and evincing a love which led many to suppose them sisters. If Alice were sick, who watched by her side so tenderly as Eveline? If Eveline could not leave her chamber, did not Alice deny herself the glorious sunshine and the gallop through the park that she might read to the invalid? In childhood they had slept together, and now, though budding into womanhood, they still shared the same couch. Eveline knew, as Alice knew herself, the progress of the affection which had grown up between the young heiress and Roland de Villiers. But who was Roland de Villiers? A young cadet, descended from a distant branch of the family who had come, about a year before, to reside at Morton's Castle in the capacity of Secretary to Sir James. Graceful and accomplished in every manner, it became his under-stood duty to attend the cousins on their rides, on one of which occasions he opportunely rescued Alice from a frightened horse who had galloped with her to the very edge of a precipice, and who, in another moment, would have plunged her into the abyss below. The gratitude which this act called forth, soon ripened scarcely necessary to say that the feeling was returned—for, from the first moment when the young cadet beheld her, he had imbibed a passion which was to end only with his life.

The growing attachment between the secretary and ward escaped the notice of Sir James; and both yielding to the delicious emotion of the hour, took no thought of the possibility that other destinies might be planned out for them by the haughty baronet. Thus a year passed on smoothly, in so unmitigated happiness, that even Eveline, in beholding their felicity, grew happier herself. Old there is nothing like a first and unclouded love. In that delicious dream, everything lends its aid to increase its joy. The flowers seem more beautiful than before; the brook sings on its way with a gladness which makes our very heart leap; the birds have a carol sweeter than the music of Eden, and winds and woods and skies, the leaflet and the verdant grass, hilltop and valley, all rejoice with us. But every dream has its waking, and Alice and her lover were to be separated.

The baronet's attention had at last been called to the intimacy existing between the lovers, though he was ignorant that their vows had been exchanged. Dreading, however, such a result—for he had other views for Alice—he determined to banish Roland from the castle, and accordingly procured him a commission in the Guards, of a character so honorable that the young man could not hesitate to accept it. His scheme succeeded, and Roland left the castle, full of gratitude towards his patron, and burning with enthusiastic hopes of winning wealth and fame to lay at the feet of Lady Alice.

The evening before his departure was spent with Alice, and many were the vows exchanged between the lovers. A favorite pet, a snow-white dove, which hitherto had been the inhabitant of his room, was commended to the care of his mistress, and then, imparting a last kiss on her lip, he tore himself from her. The next morning, at daybreak, he departed, but not before Alice had caught a last look at him, as she watched behind the curtain of her chamber window. Thenceforth the pet dove, the last gift of Roland, was to be her constant companion.

A few months after the departure of her lover, Sir James announced the expected arrival of Lord Balmerine, a young nobleman who had come into possession of a handsome estate, but of whom an unpleasant rumor touched his character had gone abroad. Sir James, however, alluded to these, in order to deny them, when he announced the visit.

"He will, perhaps, spend a month with us—perhaps longer," he concluded, glancing at Alice. "He is certainly a most agreeable as well as worthy man."

Her guardian spoke this in a meaning tone which required no interpretation,

and the heart of Alice sunk as she listened.

"What shall we do, Eveline?" she said, when alone with her cousin, "the meaning of Sir James is evident. You know he is my guardian, and as I believe, controls the disposition of my estates unless I marry to please him. And this dreadful Lord Balmerine, who is so cruel, and the prey of the worst of vices."

"Heigho!" said the gay Eveline, "we shall have our own way, I am sure."

When the expected suitor arrived, his appearance and demeanor fulfilled the worst fears of the cousins. He was about thirty, and had once been handsome, but something, apparently a life of dissipation, erased every lineament of beauty, and impressed his countenance with selfishness, coarseness and brutality. Under what strange hallucination, Sir James had been led to favor the suit of this nobleman, was a mystery to the cousins. Their minds were too innocent to suspect the truth. The baronet was addicted to play, and in his last visit to the capital had lost such large amounts to Lord Balmerine as to place himself in the nobleman's power. The attentions of Lord Balmerine soon became so obtrusive that Alice found great difficulty in avoiding him, even for the few hours each day which she was accustomed to devote to private study; and notwithstanding her coldness and even hauteur towards him, he persevered in these attentions, as if conscious that the influence of her guardian would remove her scruples, whether they arose merely from maiden coyness, or from a more serious source. But the vain nobleman, who prided himself on his successful gallantries, never entertained the thought that his daily rebuffs rose from anything but the modesty of a young and an experienced girl. He had been about a month at the castle, when one morning Sir James entered the boudoir of Alice, and politely requesting Eveline's absence took a seat by his fair ward, who trembled violently in anticipation.

"My dear niece," he began, with his usual courtly suavity, "I am growing old, and have long been casting about in my mind how I should best fulfil my trust, and see you properly settled in life. At length fortune has come to my aid, by introducing to my acquaintance my Lord Balmerine, a nobleman of sufficient rank, of ancient family and of extensive possessions. My lord yesterday honored me with a proposal for your hand. And as you must have seen the particularity of his attentions towards you, and had, by your silence, encouraged his hopes, I did not hesitate to accept him for you."

Alice felt as if she could have sunk into the floor, but rallying her feeble faculties, she made an effort to look up, and gasped rather than said—

"But—but—" she could utter no more.

"But what?" said Sir James, somewhat sternly, "surely you have not deceived Balmerine and myself."

Alice felt that her suitor could not be deceived; but her uncle's assertions staggered her as to his own impressions. Alas! she little knew the deep plot that had been laid against her. At last she said—

"Oh! do not marry me to that man. Indeed, indeed, I can never love him."

"Pshaw!" said Sir James, rising, for he wished to avoid expostulation, "a mere girlish whim. Nor do I," he continued, with a sternness that silenced Alice with fear, "intend that any such foolish notion shall prevent you from securing your own happiness; for one so high in rank and opulent as Lord Balmerine, how can you be else than happy? And mark me, I have noticed an improper intimacy between you and De Villiers, and shall therefore deem it my especial duty to see you do not fall a prey to a designing fortune hunter. You will yourself thank me hereafter for any rigor I may now use toward you. Perhaps, then, to marry my lord in two days. This is Monday—Wednesday you become his bride."

With these words he left the chamber, and Alice fell fainting upon the floor.

Sir James had calculated on overruling his gentle niece, and perhaps he would have succeeded had she been alone. But Eveline possessed a determination united to an energy which rendered her a dangerous confidant; and her sympathies were all enlisted on the side of her cousin.

From Alice she learned all, and at once began to look about for the means of circumventing the plot.

"Cheer up, dear Alice," she said, winding her arm tenderly around the neck of her cousin, "it is darkest you know, just before the dawn; and who can tell but ere three days, instead of being the wife of this hateful lord, you may be the wife of Roland. We must think of some way to circumvent this foul plot against him and you; and it will be a pretty tale indeed if the wit of two women cannot hit on an expedient."

"Oh, you do not know my uncle," answered the desponding Alice, "when he has once made up his mind, nothing can move him. Besides, you know, he has the sole disposition of my hand."

"And what of that? Are you to make yourself miserable for life to please him?"

"But my father commanded it in his will, and it is his duty."

"Now if you talk in this strain, I give up all hope. Do you think your kind father would ever have asked you, much less forced you to marry such a man as Lord Balmerine? The idea is not to be thought of, dear Alice."

"But what shall we do? Oh! if Roland was here," she said, wringing her hands.

"And yet," continued Eveline, after a pause, "I scarcely know how he can get there in time. It is a three day's journey to London—that is six days to go and come—and the wedding is named for Wednesday," and she paused again in perplexity. The space of a minute elapsed during which neither spoke.

"The dove, the dove," suddenly exclaimed Alice, her face lighting up with hope. "I remember that Roland once told me his pet belonged to the carrier species, of whose wonderful sagacity and swiftness we have read such marvellous accounts."

"Oh, what a happy thought!" said Eveline, springing up and clasping her hands with delight. "We will tie a billet to the bird and let him fly, when he will make for his old home in London. Long before night, Roland will be on his way hither. I will run and bring the messenger."

All was now delight, for the revulsion from despair to hope is ecstatic. The carrier dove was soon freighted with his precious billet, in which Alice and Eveline narrated as briefly as possible, the extent of the danger which surrounded the heiress, and conjured Roland to come to their aid, and, if possible, to save her. When the bird was loosed, he paused an instant and looked back on his late mission, and anxious to assure them; and then, wheeling off in the direction of the capital, shot as an arrow from the bow.

But though, during the rest of that day, the cousins were full of hope, night bro't with it doubts and fears which until then had been overlooked. The bird might deceive them after all, or Roland might not be in London, or he might be unable to reach them in time, and, even if he did arrive before the ceremony, could he prevent the sacrifice? With morning, hope assumed its away—but long ere evening they began to despond, and when the fatal day arrived, bringing no intelligence of Roland, even Eveline was in despair.

Meanwhile the preparations for the ceremony were in progress, and the company had met in the great parlor. Alice had suffered herself to be attired in a rich dress. Eveline assisting her with trembling hands. At first they had thought of flight, but when Eveline would have reconnoitered she saw that they were watched by confidential servants at every avenue. In despair she turned to Alice, admitting that there was no hope; for an escape was impossible, and the hour had passed when Roland, by riding day and night, would have arrived. More like a victim, therefore, than as a bride, the almost fainting Alice, attended by Eveline, descended to the parlor. A cold shudder seized the bride when her intended husband approached her; and she would again have besought her uncle's mercy had not his stern brow forbidden all hope. Nor did the company afford one whom she could turn to for aid, except Eveline.

The bridegroom assumed his place, the ceremony began, and the priest had asked if any one forbade the marriage, when a rush was heard at the door, and three individuals entered, one of whom exclaimed in answer to the question—

"I do—Roland de Villiers, as holding the maiden's plight, and in the name of these two companions, trustees of these will of the late Sir, Edward Lennox, father of the bride."

All started, and the priest paused, while Lord Balmerine moved closer to the bride, but Alice, evading him flew to her lover, shrieking, "Save—save me!"

"I will, dearest," said De Villiers, tenderly pressing her to his bosom, "Lord Stanhope, will you be so good as to read the certified copy of the will?"

One of his companions, an elderly gentleman stepped forth, and read aloud from a parchment he held in his hand, to the effect that Sir James Morton was to have the guardianship of the heiress until her 18th year, and the right until that age of controlling her marriage; but when her eighteenth year had been reached his right was to cease, and the penalty of losing her estates if she married.

to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the U. States, acting under the order of our Government, and the forcible entry into the custom-house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000, on account of the interest, and the redemption of more than \$5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.—Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well-regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modification, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many

inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania every where seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The government, through its revenue has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against, are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes, having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislature. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for any exhibition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last few years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you also, to his report, for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.—The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and thorough the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once masters of this country, will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and

cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction Equipment and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subject as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a ropewalk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Post-master General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may, in general, be asserted that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a larger discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes and parts of our coasts, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed, and would of themselves, constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval arma-

ments; and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are, rigidity, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that justice should be done to none,—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow citizens who, from time to time, have been drawn to the seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied.—Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this is the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own People, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility, on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss; by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents, and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals, without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interest and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which for a season were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able

than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good. I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, December, 1844.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, Newport.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1844.

The Electors of President and Vice President in this State, met at Providence on Wednesday last, and cast the four votes of Rhode Island for *Henry Clay* of Kentucky for President, and *Theodore Frelinghuysen* of New Jersey for Vice President. Samuel A. Coy of Westerly was appointed Messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

CONGRESS.

The first business that came before the house on Tuesday morning, was a resolution offered by Mr McKay of North Carolina, appointing a committee on the rules of the House; upon which Mr. Adams, moved to rescind the 25th Rule, and demanded the yeas and nays: these were ordered, and the motion to rescind prevailed, yeas 108, nays 80. The message was then read; and after a variety of propositions to have a certain number of copies printed in the German language, and others to print it in all the languages spoken in the United States, a resolution submitted by Gen. Dromgoole, prevailed, to print 10,000 extra copies, together with the accompanying documents, and that it be referred to a committee of the whole, and thence the different parts of it referred to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr J. R. Ingersoll, of Penn. gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the naturalization laws of the United States. A joint resolution was then offered authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Treasurers of the several states, the fourth instalment of the public lands, according to the famous distribution act. The yeas and nays were called on laying the resolution on the table, which was done by a vote of 103 yeas and 63 nays.

Election of U. S. Senators.

NEW YORK SENATORS.—Gov. Bouck has appointed the Hon. Henry A. Foster, now President of the Senate, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, present Lieut. Governor of the State, United States Senators; the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Silas Wright, and the latter the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge.

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—On the 12th ult, the Legislature of Arkansas went into an election of Senator of the United States, to fill the remaining two years of the term of W. S. Fulton, dec.—Col. Chester Ashly, of Little Rock, received 79 out of 93 votes and was duly elected.

MISSOURI SENATORS.—On the 20th ult, the Legislature of Missouri elected David Archibson and Thomas H. Benton as U. S. Senators from that State; the former to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr Linn, and the latter for the term of six years from the fourth of March next.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Tuesday morning on the body of WILLIAM CAWELL, master of the schooner Blossom of Yarmouth, Mass. who was discovered about half past 8 o'clock, suspended by a woollen comforter, in the companionway of his vessel, which lay at Stevens' Wharf. The jury found that his death was caused by his own act; and we are informed that it was undoubtedly committed under the influence of despondency.

Rhode Islander.

COLLISION IN THE SOUND.—The steamer Massachusetts came in contact with a schooner on Monday evening last, about 8 o'clock, while on her passage from New York to Stonington.—The boiler was broken and the hot water rushed into the cabin. Fortunately no person was injured.

ECLIPSE.—There will be a small eclipse of the Sun on the afternoon of Monday next, the beginning of which will be visible throughout New England and the middle States.

Rev. Benjamin Hovey, who has attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years, on the last Sabbath afternoon of September, preached in the Broad street Church of Utica, New York.

The Kennebec is frozen in the vicinity of Hallowell, so as to obstruct navigation. The Penobscot is also frozen at Bangor, there by detaining a large fleet of coasters, which will probably lay up for the winter.

Fifty tons of poultry, it is said, was raised in Westerly R. I. this year.

Brighton Market, Monday, Dec. 2. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 800 Beef Cattle, 275 Stores, 2200 Sheep and 1050 Swine.

Pork.—*Beef Cattle*.—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote extra \$2; first quality \$1 50 a 4 75; second quality \$1 4 a 25; third quality \$3 a 3 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—No sales.

Sheep.—Sales from 1 25 to \$2.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 3c for Sows; 4c for barrows; large Barrows 3 1-2c. At retail from 3 to 4 1-2c.

MARRIED.

In Little Compton, on the 28th inst, by the Rev. Mr Penny, Samuel F. Men, of Cumberland, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Jonathan Brownell, of the former place.

In Providence, 1st inst, by the Rev. Z. Bradford, Mr Ira S. Barker to Miss Charity Williams, both of P.

In Pawtucket, 26th, Mr. George A. French to Miss Betsey O'Brien.

DIED.

In this town on Friday morning 29th inst, Mrs. Esther Anderson, widow of Mr Gorton Anderson, aged 59 years.

At Providence, on Friday 29th inst., Miss Martha M. Westcott, aged 33 years, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Westcott.

In Centerville, 27th ult, Miss Thankful Tripp, aged 45.

In Warwick, 2d inst, Hon. Thomas Hol. den, aged 76.

In New York city on the 24th ult, Col. David Gould, aged 55 years, formerly of Providence.

At Alexandria, D. C. on the 24th ult, Wm. C. Gardner, Esq. formerly of this town.

In New Bedford on Wednesday last, Rev. Patrick Byrne, Roman Catholic Priest, aged 52 years.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

MONDAY, December 2.

Sloop Pilot, Handy, fm Providence for New Bedford.

Cleared.—Sch'r Virginian, Smart, Boston.

In Port.—Ship William Engs, Boss, loading for New Orleans.

TUESDAY, December 3.

Brig Hollybush, Trundy, 16 days fm Surinam via St. Thomas, with Molasses, for Boston.—has experienced heavy weather on the coast. Reports back Madras, Colly, and Sch'r Mary Wilkes, Major, s'd for St. Thomas as 18th ult, for Bonnaire, to load for New Orleans.

Sch'r Edwin, Nickerson, fm Norfolk for New Bedford; Triumph, Williams, fm Gardner for Bristol.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

Sch'r's Queen, —, fm Providence for Baltimore; Thomas Fenner, Nickerson, fm —, for do.

THURSDAY, December 5.

Sch'r's Benjamin Rush, Young, fm Wellfleet for New York; Louisa, Berry, fm New Bedford for Warren; Abraham Brown, Davis, fm Somerset for Virginia.

Sloop Providence, fm Providence for New York.

Marine Memoranda.

Ship Maine, (new) Littlefield, sailed from Bath, Me. 25th ult, for New Orleans.

Brig Annawan, Swasey, arr at Wilmington, N. C. 24th ult, from Matanzas.

Brig Poland, Gardner, was at Market 18th ult, idg, for this port—having been got adrift some time previous.

Arr at Havana 17th, brig Franklin Green, Wallis, hence.

Barque Highlander, Mayberry, of and from Providence via this port for New Orleans, before reported taken to Key West, ran upon Tortugas, night of 17th ult, and remained until next day, when the wreckers took out part of her cargo, hauled her off, and took her to Key West. On 25th ult she was disg. She leaked badly, and Capt. M. supposed her bottom was much injured.

Weekly Almanac.

1844.	Sun	Moon	High
DECEMBER	rises sets.	rises, sets.	Water
7 Saturday,	7 29 4 32 4	34 4 56	
8 Sunday,	7 29 4 31 5	48 5 57	
9 Monday,	7 29 4 31 sets, 7	0	
10 Tuesday,	7 30 4 30 5	38 8 5	
11 Wednesday,	7 30 4 30 6	51 9 8	
12 Thursday,	7 29 4 31 8	6 10 7	
13 Friday,	7 31 4 29 9	17 11 2	

New Moon 9th 3h 13m afternoon.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the 30th day of December at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises:

ALL the right, title and interest of Mary E. Cook, William C. Cook, Sarah W. Cook, and Maria E. Cook, minor children of Charles C. Cook, late of Newport deceased in and to a lot of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Newport on Elizabeth street.

Conditions at the time and place.

GEORGE I. COOK, Guardian.

Newport, Dec. 7.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 5th.

Charles Gyles, Administrator on the estate of Mary Smith, dec. formerly wife of Jacob Smith, late of said Newport, dec. presents his petition to this Court, representing that the personal estate of said Mary Smith, is insufficient to pay the just debts which said Mary Smith owed at the time of her decease, by the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirty eight dollars, two cents, and praying that he may be authorized by this Court to sell the real estate of said Mary Smith, in the town of Newport, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise said sum with incidental expenses.

The same is read and received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the 1st Monday in January next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and it is ordered that notice be given of the pending and prayer of said petition for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

